

If a country doesn't have an adequate physician corps, it makes the dispensation of these drugs extraordinarily difficult, if not impossible.

Because of these experiences, I believe it is critical that the United Nations and the national governments concerned work with the pharmaceutical companies to make sure that any future efforts, including Boehringer Ingelheim's offer on Nevirapine, do not include hidden conditions which may serve to undermine these important initiatives.

Nevirapine, given in tablet form, as I understand it, does not have a lot of side effects and can be given in a way that encourages pregnant women throughout the continent to use it, and thereby in 90 percent of the cases prevent the transmission of the HIV virus to the unborn child.

In addition, I believe alongside initiatives by the pharmaceutical industry, access to low cost and/or generic drugs embodied in the President's May 11 Executive Order is still very important. The few developing countries that have significant access to medicines for people with HIV/AIDS gained access by aggressively pursuing generic strategies. In Brazil, 80,000 people have been treated with generic drugs that have brought the cost of triple drug therapy down to approximately \$1,000 a year. While in Uganda, where the Government was working with brand name drugs through a U.N. AIDS initiative, fewer than 1,000 people have been treated, due to cost constraints.

Bringing the HIV/AIDS pandemic under control in sub-Saharan Africa and preventing HIV/AIDS from becoming a pandemic in other regions of the developing world is one of the great moral tests of our time. If governments, nonprofits, and the pharmaceutical industry work together, I believe we can control what will otherwise be the greatest preventable humanitarian catastrophe in history.

Government and nonprofits are now beginning to take this crisis seriously. So are the pharmaceutical companies that produce drugs to treat HIV/AIDS. The offer by Boehringer Ingelheim to provide free Nevirapine to developing countries for 5 years to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and the creation of a coalition of five major manufacturers of HIV/AIDS drugs to work with the United Nations to deliver drugs to victims of this crisis, are major steps in the effort to control the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

I just want to say I am very grateful. I believe this Senate should also salute this action. I would like to encourage other pharmaceutical companies to follow the example these five companies are setting.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FRIST). The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. BINGAMAN. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Mr. BINGAMAN pertaining to the introduction of S. 2905

are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

#### TRIBUTE TO SENATOR PAUL COVERDELL

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, it has been a difficult week working in the Senate. All of us have had a heavy heart, missing Paul Coverdell. My office is in the immediate vicinity of his, and I keep thinking he will pop out the door on my way to a vote or back.

In the Bible, there is a famous story about a man named Paul. God had a special mission for him. Though Paul was not aware of it, God made His presence known when He needed him and called him into service. That Paul had no choice. He answered the call and did as he was asked. God calls us all like that, though some of us never hear it. God called Paul Coverdell like that, too. When Paul heard the call, he listened and he answered.

First, He called him to work in the Peace Corps, as there was a need and someone had to fill it. During his service there, he made a difference in a lot of lives. God must have been very pleased with him because then He decided to put him in charge of greater things.

Those greater things led him to serve in the Senate. Again, there was a need and, again, Paul was there to answer the call. He was a remarkable force here, an incredible powerhouse of principles and ideas, and they were all in motion whenever he would speak. He had an infectious enthusiasm that seemed to emanate from every fiber of his being as he made his points. His gestures and his facial expressions always drew the listener in and caught their attention as he spoke with passion about his philosophy and his politics.

He was a great strategist because he could put himself in someone else's shoes and understand how someone else thought and felt about the issues that came up for debate and discussion. He could see many perspectives, and all at once he had an innate sense of how they would all interplay, how they would connect and collide. That was why he always seemed to have the answers. He knew what his opponents were thinking before they were even thinking it.

But the biggest reason for his successes in the Senate was his great devotion to the principles of common sense. He knew that the best answer was the one that made the most sense. All of his hard work and determined effort was aimed at one target: finding common ground, working with his colleagues, and creating a consensus that led to a solution to the problem.

When I arrived in the Senate, I found myself on the last rung of the seniority ladder, No. 100. I did not know how lucky I was. After the room selections

were made, I got the office that was left, and it turned out to be a great office in disguise. My staff and I moved in, added a few touches to make it more like home, and then greeted our neighbors. Paul Coverdell was the neighbor, along with his staff. He was right next door, so we got to see him often. He and his staff were always walking by or on their way out, and I would see Paul as he left to go home. He was a regular and a welcome sight to all of us.

When the bells would ring for us to vote, we seemed to answer that call at the same time. We often came out of our doors at the same time and walked over together. We had a lot of interesting discussions about politics and legislative strategy. I lapped it all up. I was an eager and ready student, and he was a tremendous mentor.

Our staffs seemed to bond, too. We were all in this together, and the camaraderie that developed among us helped us take on some issues that needed to be addressed. It is a tradition I have adopted from him that I hope to continue through my years of service in the Senate.

Through the years, I remember the times we spent in difficult meetings with emotions running high and pressure coming down from all sides to get something done. That is when TRENT LOTT would say: "Let's let Mikey do it." I was always relieved to see that he was talking about Paul. I never knew Trent was making a reference to an old-time television commercial, but I knew he meant Paul and not me, which was a relief because Paul always got the job done.

Paul Coverdell had a lot of jobs to do in the Senate, and he took them all on eagerly and with enthusiasm because he loved legislating; he loved serving the people of Georgia, the people of this Nation, and his neighbors around the world because he cared so very deeply about each and every person.

I heard it said that there is no higher calling than public service. It must be true because it caught Paul Coverdell's attention. In all he did in his life, there is no question that he was a remarkable public servant by any standard.

Unfortunately, he will not get to a lot of the landmarks we cherish around here, like casting 10,000 votes, but every vote he did cast was with the greatest thought, consideration, and reflection, and that is the true mark of a legislator.

He lived every day with great enthusiasm, energy, focus, concern, and imagination. In fact, I think of him as an "imagineer." That is someone who can see a problem as a challenge and then use a great reservoir of talent, skill, and a little luck to solve it. That is the true mark of a great human being and great friend. Someday when we leave the Senate and return home to begin another adventure in each of our lives, I have no doubt we will take with us at least one or two special memories of Paul that we will cherish for a lifetime.

As mortals we cannot see the great plan of the Master's hand for the universe, so we cannot understand why He works the way He does. The word "why" does not even appear in the Bible, and there is good reason for that. It is not for us to know the why; it is for us to hear the word of our Lord and to answer the call when it comes.

At 6:10 p.m. on Tuesday, July 18, Paul Coverdell heard that call for the last time, and once again he answered it. The only understanding I have is that God must have needed somebody with special talents and abilities, and so He sent for Paul. Now heaven is richer for his having gone home, and we are all richer for having known him and been able to share his life. He will be deeply missed and fondly remembered by us all.

I yield the floor.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the Senior Senator from Georgia, Paul Coverdell, who passed away Tuesday in Atlanta.

Mr. President, while Senator Coverdell and I came from different political parties and ideologies, we shared several things in common. We both served our country in the U.S. Army, and after our service we both returned home to run successful businesses.

With our military and business background we decided to turn our attention to serving the public, and Senator Coverdell had an impressive record of public service.

Senator Coverdell served in the Georgia State Senate—rising to the position of Minority Leader. He then served as Director of the Peace Corps under President Bush, focusing on the critical task of serving the emerging democracies of post-Soviet Eastern Europe. In 1992, he was elected to serve in the United States Senate.

Although we failed to agree on many issues before this body, Senator Coverdell always demonstrated honor and dignity in this chamber. He argued seriously for the positions he believed in. When he pushed legislation to fight illegal drugs or promote volunteerism, it was obvious that his heart was always in it. And his motivation was sincere and simple—to help the people of Georgia and the nation.

I send my deepest sympathies to his wife Nancy, his parents, and the entire Coverdell family. I also extend my sympathy to the people of Georgia.

We will all miss Senator Paul Coverdell of Georgia.

I yield the floor.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I was deeply saddened to hear of Paul Coverdell's untimely passing. Paul was a man of such energy and determination, it is difficult to imagine this body without him. Paul was a skilled legislator and one of the hardest working legislators among us. I had the highest admiration for the way he conducted himself here—how committed he was to the people of his state, and to his many duties here in the Senate.

We did not agree on a lot of policy matters, but that couldn't be less im-

portant as I stand here today, Mr. President. We've all lost a colleague and a friend, who was taken from this earth far too soon. At 61, Paul had served his country in more ways than most Americans can hope to in a lifetime. From his service in the Armed Forces to the Peace Corps to the Foreign Relations Committee, where we served together, Paul had a keen understanding of foreign affairs. He was also a natural leader, despite his soft-spoken personality and his habit of avoiding the limelight. He served as the minority leader in the Georgia State Senate from 1974 to 1989, attaining that post just four years after he was elected to the State Senate in 1970.

Paul and I were both first elected to the Senate in 1992, Mr. President. We arrived here at the same time, both former State Senators who had the honor of coming here and learning the ways of this Senate. And learn them Paul did. He quickly rose through the ranks to a top leadership post. And along the way he won the respect and admiration of all who knew him. The nation has lost a skilled leader, and all of us have lost an honorable colleague and friend. I join my colleagues in mourning his passing, and in paying tribute to his memory. To his wife Nancy, his family, his staff and his many friends, I offer my condolences and my deepest sympathies. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise to share in the memory of one of this body's most esteemed colleagues, Senator Paul Coverdell. His untimely death Tuesday was a shock to us all. My prayers and condolences go out to his family at their time of mourning.

It so happens that Senator Coverdell was born in my home state of Iowa—in Des Moines. That made him an honorary constituent of mine. For that reason, he was always a special colleague to me.

We in this body knew of his background in the Peace Corps just before he was elected to the Senate. He very quickly began to show his outstanding leadership skills. He built a respect among his colleagues because of his hard work and his dedication to those issues most dear to him—especially education and the war on drugs.

Senator Coverdell did almost all of his work behind-the-scenes, work that the public never knew about. But we knew, because we worked with him. His interest was not the limelight. You rarely saw his name in the papers. Instead, it was rolling up his sleeves and working one-on-one with his colleagues in an effective way. No one among us had such energy, enthusiasm for public service, and organizing ability.

I worked closest with him on international narcotics issues, as chairman of the Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control. He was chairman of the Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps, Narcotics and Terrorism. We worked very closely together on narcotics mat-

ters. We would hold joint hearings on fighting drug cartels in Colombia and other countries. No one felt stronger about stopping the scourge of drugs in this country than he did. He cared deeply about the debilitating effect drugs have had on the future of our country and our youth.

It was a real privilege to work with Paul Coverdell in the United States Senate. He was a statesman, a public servant in the true sense of the word. And he was a good friend, I join my colleagues in expressing how much we will miss his energy, enthusiasm and friendship. His presence will be greatly missed in the Senate. I wish all the best to his family, knowing of their profound grief at their loss.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise to express my thoughts and views about our good friend and colleague, Paul Coverdell. I commend my colleague from Wyoming for his very thoughtful and appropriate remarks about Paul Coverdell.

I do not have a long set of prepared remarks about my colleague, but I wanted to take a couple of minutes and express some feelings about this fine man from Georgia whom I got to know back in the Bush administration.

I was chairman of the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere. President Bush nominated Paul Coverdell to be the Director of the Peace Corps. Because I chaired the committee with jurisdiction over the Peace Corps and the fact I was a former Peace Corps volunteer—I think the only one in this body to have served in the Peace Corps—Paul and I developed a very quick and close relationship. I helped him through the confirmation process, and over the next number of years, as he served as Director and traveled the world expanding and enriching the Peace Corps as an institution, I developed a deep fondness for Paul Coverdell. I did not know in those days that I would be only a few years away from calling him a colleague.

In January of 1993, Paul arrived in the Senate, and quickly joined the Foreign Relations Committee, and quickly became, in those days, the ranking Republican on the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee with jurisdiction over the Peace Corps. What more appropriate place for Paul Coverdell, in that he had been the Director of the Peace Corps. He provided tremendous assistance, information, and support for this wonderful institution that was begun by President Kennedy back in the 1960s. It enjoyed remarkable support over the years. Every single administration backed and supported the Peace Corps. Even during difficult economic times in this country, there was a sense that this was a valuable institution. Paul Coverdell made it even more so because of his tenure as Director and then during his stewardship on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with particular jurisdiction over this area.

I then became his ranking member, as my friends on the Republican side ended up in the majority, and Paul and I worked together. In fact, just recently, we were able to actually increase the funding for the Peace Corps. I do not think we would have won the decision here about whether or not to provide additional support to the Peace Corps and those additional funds would not have been forthcoming, had it not been for Paul Coverdell.

We also worked together on the narcotics issue. We had a passionate interest in trying to do something to stem the tide of narcotics, the use of drugs in this country, and worked tirelessly on that effort internationally, through the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee, to fashion a formula that would reduce the consumption of drugs in this country and reduce the production and the transmission of drugs and the money laundering that went on all over the world.

In fact, he came up with a very creative idea of trying to involve all of the countries that were involved in this issue, either as sources of production, transition, money laundering, or consumption—as is the case in the United States. I used to tease him a bit because I think I was a more public advocate of the Coverdell idea on narcotics than he was.

Paul Coverdell was one of the most self-effacing Members I have known in this body. George Marshall used to have a saying: There was no limit to what you could accomplish in Washington, DC, as long as you were willing to give someone else credit for it.

Paul Coverdell understood that, I think, as well as any Member who has served in this body. He came up with ideas, such as he did, in the area of drugs and narcotics, and then was more interested in the idea being advanced than he was having his name associated with it.

I wanted to mention those two particular areas: The Peace Corps and the drugs and narcotics effort. There were others he was involved in substantively: Education and the like. These were two areas where we worked most closely together.

Paul Coverdell was a partisan, a strong Republican, with strong views, strong convictions. But he also was a gentleman, thoroughly a Senate person. I say that because I do not think this institution functions terribly well without both of those elements.

People who come here with convictions and beliefs, who try to advance the causes that they think will strengthen our country, are in the position to make a contribution to this body and to the United States; but you also have to be a person who understands that you do not win every battle. This is a legislative body, a body where you must convince at least 50 other people of your ideas, and in some cases more than 60. If you just have strong convictions and strong beliefs, and are unable to work with this small

body, then those ideas are nothing more than that—ideas.

Paul Coverdell had a wonderful ability to reach across this aisle—that is only a seat away from me—and build relationships on ideas he cared about. That, in my view, is the essence of what makes this institution work.

Usually it takes someone a longer period of time to get the rhythms, if you will, the sensibilities of this institution, that are not written in any rule book, that you are not going to find in any procedural volume. You need to know the rules—which he did—and understand the procedures. But the unwritten rules of how this institution functions are something that people take a time to acquire. What somewhat amazed me was that Paul Coverdell, in very short order, understood the rhythms of this room, understood the rhythms of this institution, and was able to build relationships and coalitions.

He could be your adversary one day—and a tough adversary he was; a tough, tough adversary—and, without any exaggeration, on the very next day he could be your strongest ally on an issue. Those are qualities that inherently and historically have made some moments in the Senate their greatest—when leaders have been able to achieve that ability of being strong in their convictions but also have the ability to reach across the aisle and develop those relationships that are essential if you are going to advance the ideas that improve the quality of life in this country.

I suspect he acquired some of those skills in his years with the Georgia Legislature. It has been said—and I can understand it—when he was the Republican leader in Georgia, there were not a lot of Republicans in Georgia. And even though we have our disagreements, there is a respect for those who help build something. It is not an exaggeration to say that Paul Coverdell, in no small way, was responsible for building the Republican Party in Georgia. I do not say that with any great glee, but it is a mark of his tenacity, his convictions, his ability to be responsible for building a strong two-party system in that State.

So from the perspective of this Connecticut Yankee, to the people of Georgia, we thank you for helping this man find a space in the political life of Georgia and for sending him here to the Senate on two occasions.

I send my deepest sympathies to his wife Nancy, to his friends, to his staff in Georgia and those here in Washington. Paul Coverdell will be missed. He was a fine Member of this institution. He was a good and decent human being. He will be missed deeply by all of us here. So my sympathies are extended to all whose lives he touched so deeply.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—  
H.R. 4733

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4733, the energy and water appropriations bill. I further ask that the committee substitute be agreed to and the substitute be considered original text for the purpose of further amendment, with no points of order waived.

I further ask consent that if a motion to strike section 103 is offered, the motion to strike be limited to 3 hours to be equally divided in the usual form, and a vote occur on the motion to strike following the use or yielding back of time, without any intervening action, motion, or debate.

I further ask consent that any votes ordered with respect to this bill, either on amendments or final passage, be stacked to occur at 6 p.m. on Monday, July 24.

I observe that both managers of the appropriations bill for energy and water are present and ready to proceed, and therefore I submit that unanimous consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object, as has been stated here—and there has been a conversation between Senator BOND from Missouri and the Senator from Nevada—we are willing to move forward on this legislation. There is one provision in it that is offensive to a significant number of Senators. If that were taken out, and there were no amendment offered on the floor, we would be ready to move forward with that. I have spoken to Senator DOMENICI on many occasions. I think we could finish this bill quite rapidly.

Based on that, Mr. President, unless my friend from New Mexico has a statement, I object.

Mr. DOMENICI. Could I make a statement?

Mr. REID. I extend my reservation for the Senator from New Mexico to speak.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President and fellow Senators, first, I thank the distinguished majority leader for the effort he has just made. This is a very good bill and very important to America. It contains all of the nuclear weapons funding, some very important money for the enhanced security apparatus for the National Laboratories that we have all been concerned about. It contains about \$100 million to build some of our old, decrepit nuclear manufacturing facilities which are still being used for parts in other things and are held in abeyance in case they are needed.

We have a report saying they are in desperate shape. We have a report that some of the facilities we are trying to maintain in the State of Nevada—that are still there from the underground testing—need to be fixed up because they will not be in a position of readiness.

We have hundreds of water projects in this bill for Senators. And we wait